basis. On examination it is found that this arrangement is convenient to us.

Engineer-in-Chief (Mysore Railways).

If the Company supplies 4 rakes, we supply 1. The proportion of mileage decides the proportion of carriages to be supplied.

MR. K. P. PARASIVIAH (Kankanhalli Municipality).—

Q.—38. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) How many candidates applied to be appointed as Revenue Probationers during 1928-29 and to what communities they belonged?

(*b*) What is the number that had to be appointed?

(*c*) To what communities do those now appointed, belong?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEAPRTMENTS.—

A.—38. (*a*)—

Brahmins	..	91	Gollars	..	2
Lingayets	..	23	Nagarthas	..	2
Mohamedans	..	21	Banijigas	..	2
Vokkaligars	..	18	Ganigas	..	2
Vaisyas	..	11	Sadars	..	2
Christians	..	8	Satanis	..	2
Balijigars	..	6	Maharattas	..	2
Jains	..	6	Sowrashtras	..	2
Mudaliars	..	6	Pallegar	..	1
Kurubars	..	4	Naidu	..	1
Coorgis	..	4	Ursus (Kshatriya)		1
Bedars	..	3	Goldsmith	..	1
Weavers	..	3	Darji	..	1
Kunchitigars	..	2	Adikarnataka	..	1
			Total	..	228

(*b*) and (*c*). 7 were appointed and they belong to the following communities:—

1 Brahmin.
1 Vokkaligar.
1 Christian.
1 Gollar.
1 Balija
1 Coorgi
1 Kunchitigar.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. K. P. Parasiviah.—

Before selecting the Revenue Probationers, had it been settled from which communities they should be selected ?

Second Member of Council.—

There was no such thing.

Mr. K. P. Parasiviah.—

Are instructions issued previously to the Committee that candidates selected should belong to such and such communities ?

Second Member of Council.—

We have given instructions that, as far as possible, unrepresented communities should get chances.

Mr. K. P. Parasiviah.—

Were there not qualified candidates, in the present instance, belonging to the Lingayet, Mahommedan, Vaisya and Adi-Karnataka communities ?

Second Member of Council.—

All that I can say at the present moment is that all applications received were sent to the Committee and they recommended some names out of which the final selections were made.

Mr. K. P. Parasiviah.—

Did the names recommended by them not include candidates from those communities ?

Second Member of Council.—

I cannot say that just now. But I may say that they recommended 15 or 20 names, and the required number of candidates out of them were selected.

Mr. K. P. Parasiviah.—

How is it that chances were not given to communities which were so far unrepresented ?

Second Member of Council.—

We cannot give representation to all the unrepresented communities.

Mr. K. P. Parasiviah.—

Will it not then cause disappointment to them ?

Second Member of Council.—

It is bound to cause disappointment to many communities.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

Have not the Government promised, on former occasions, that unrepresented communities will be given chances ? Has that promise been kept up ?

Second Member of Council.—

We cannot always go by communal considerations only.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

If so, when are they to get chances?

Second Member of Council.—

They will get their chance next time. If they do not get one chance, they are bound to get another chance.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

Have all the newspaper articles dealing with the policy underlying this question come to the notice of Government ?

Second Member of Council.—

The policy of Government is to make the selections as representative as possible, and nobody can possibly object to it.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

In all the selections so far made, certain communities have been given chances. If you give further chances also to the same communities, how can the minority communities progress ?

Second Member of Council.—

We cannot go on a mechanical basis.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

Are the minority communities not subjects of His Highness ? Have they no right of representation in service equally with others ?

Second Member of Council.—

There is no question of right in it. It is accepted that, ordinarily, chances should be given to all.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

If so, why are the unrepresented communities not given chances ?

Second Member of Council —

As far as possible it must be done; but we cannot definitely go by that one principle only.

Mr. N G. Sanjeeviah.—

You have selected one candidate from the Balija community. Was there not a better candidate than he from the Weavers' community ?

Second Member of Council.—

We cannot tell you that.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

Before the selections were made, were the particular qualifications required prescribed ?

Second Member of Council.—

Yes. The candidates had to be graduates. Their University career also was considered.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

There was a first-class graduate, belonging to the Weavers' community, who was also a medalist. Why was he not selected ?

Second Member of Council.—

We cannot tell you that.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

Does it not mean that the Government are favouring one community consistently ?

Second Member of Council.—

We do not think so.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

When medalists and first-class graduates are not taken but only ordinary graduates are, does it not mean that Government want to favour particular communities ?

Chief Secretary.—

Are you speaking on facts ?

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

I am speaking on facts. I know there was a medalist from Devanga community, but he was not selected.

Revenue Commissioner.—

Respective merits cannot be discussed here. I might however inform the member that the Balija candidate who was selected was decidedly superior in regard to physique, college career, and other qualifications, to the candidate belonging to the Weavers' community.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

If physique was an important criterion, may I ask whether the Brahmin candidate who has been selected, has very good physique ?

Second Member of Council.—

The Committe has satisfied itself in regard to all those matters.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

What is the policy followed in regard to these selections generally ?

Second Member of Council.—

The only policy is that the different communities

should be represented. We cannot go on the principle of taking so many from one community and so many from another.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

Even in carrying out that policy, is it not better to make selections from different communities so as to be consistent with efficiency ?

Second Member of Council.—

Certainly.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

Have you done so ?

Revenue Commissioner.—

That is the very principle on which we have acted.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

Have the selections been from the unrepresented communities ?

Revenue Commissioner.—

We cannot select from all the unrepresented communities. Secondly, even in backward classes, there are major and minor communities. If the unrepresented communities are a large group, we give preference. At the same time, we cannot allow efficiency of the service to suffer on account of such preference.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

Is not the object to prescribe the minimum qualifications ?

Revenue Commissioner.—

True; but we do not appoint those who have merely those minimum qualifications. An ordinary B. A. is quite different from a brilliant graduate. The result of the *viva voce*, general appearance, physique, etc., will have to be considered. To many of the backward communities which are not represented, we give preference, consistent with these qualifications. For instance, that was how we took a Gollar

candidate. We have examined the question in detail and the best candidates have been selected by the Committee.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy—

Was there no candidate from the Kurubar community, satisfying all these conditions?

Revenue Commissioner.—

Even if we divided the unrepresented backward Communities like that, it was not possible to select candidates from both the Kurubar and the Gollar communities, because there were only 7 appointments to be made and the one selected from the Gollar community was found by the Committee to be decidedly better.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

In that case, why should you have made any selection from an over-represented community? Why not have one definite standard of recruitment?

Revenue Commissioner.—

Efficiency is the primary object.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

If so, are you going to sacrifice other principles?

Revenue Commissioner.—

No; consistent with that primary object, we give preference to members of backward communities.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

The answers are self-contradictory.

Revenue Commissioner.—

I cannot sacrifice the efficiency of my Department simply to give representation to particular communities.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

If you say efficiency alone is the standard, say so; I will accept it.

Revenue Commissioner.—

Government say that the Revenue Department should be managed with the highest efficiency and at the same time, consideration should be given to the question of communal representation and that, if there are qualified candidates of backward communities, they should enter service by means of direct recruitment. We have followed that policy.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

Out of the Kurubar candidates, did not even one possess all the qualifications you referred to some time back?

Revenue Commissioner.—

The Committee have considered to the very best of their ability and made selections with the best of motives.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

I am putting a plain question as to whether there was no candidate from the Kurubar community possessing all the required qualifications.

Revenue Commissioner.—

There might have been a dozen candidates; but the appointments were only 7.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

If there was one, would it not have satisfied that community if a chance had been given to it?

Revenue Commissioner.—

There were better qualified men from the other communities.

Mr B S. Puttaswamy.—

If you wanted the best candidates only, why did you not select only such candidates? You must have either communal representation or efficiency as the sole criterion.

Second Member of Council.—

You cannot say that in all such matters. We cannot draw a line like that. You have got to bear in mind a variety of considerations.

Third Member of Council.—

Educational qualification is one consideration. But that is not the only consideration. There are so many others.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

What are they?

Third Member of Council.—

We cannot define them.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

You have been taking Revenue Probationers for the last 5 or 6 years, and every time, one or two places have been reserved for Brahmins.

Second Member of Council.—

There is nothing like reservation.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Are they not getting places consistently?

Second Member of Council.—

That is because the candidates happen to be very good. You know that yourself.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Are you similarly reserving places for all major and minor communities?

Second Member of Council.—

As I already stated, there is no question of reservation. But you cannot lay down a cut and dried rule like that.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Is it possible to give representation to other communities?

Second Member of Council.—

We cannot give representation to every community every time.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

If you continue to give representation to a community which is already over-represented, how will the other communities which are not adequately represented, get their chances? There are so many from these communities who are fit even for Amildari.

Second Member of Council.—

There may be.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Have they better representation than the Brahmin community?

Second Member of Council.—

You may make your own inferences. It is not a question.

Mr. S. V. Gurumurthiacharya.—

What is the object of selecting Revenue Probationers?

Second Member of Council—

To get men for the service.

Mr. S. V. Gurumurthiacharya.—

There are some communities whose population is 2 or 2½ lakhs but have only one or two graduates belonging to them; why should you not appoint such candidates in view of the fact that those communities have never been given any chance so far?

Second Member of Council.—

That is not the criterion. Fitness is the important consideration.

Mr. S. V. Gurumurthiacharya.—

Were there not suitable candidates from such communities?

Second Member of Council.—

No.

Mr. S. V. Gurumurthiacharya.—

There was one candidate from the Visvakarma community, who applied both last time and recently.

Second Member of Council.—

Are we to give appointments simply because people apply?

Mr. S. V. Gurumurthiacharya.—

Why did you not select him as he can at any time stand competition with any others?

Second Member of Council.—

That may be your opinion. But the Committee were of a different opinion.

Mr. S. V. Gurumurthiacharya.—

At least in future, will you give representation in service to the Visvakarma community?

Second Member of Council.—

We cannot promise; of the future, we shall talk at a future date.

Mr. S. V. Gurumurthiacharya.—

Why not apply all the tests prescribed and select from among the minority communities?

Second Member of Council.—

The Committee has done all that.

Mr. S. V. Gurumurthiacharya.—

Will the Government be pleased to issue orders to the effect that next year, all unrepresented communities should be given representation?

Second Member of Council.—

We cannot do so.

Mr. S. N. M. Razvi.—

Is the Committee referred to an official or a non-official committee?

Second Member of Council.—

It is an official committee.

Mr. S. N. M. Razvi.—

Does the Committee consist of only Brahmins?

Second member of Council.—

There are both Brahmins and non-Brahmins on it.

Mr. S. N. M. Razvi.—

Is it not possible to nominate one or two non-officials in addition to them?

Second Member of Council.—

We cannot do it.

REPRESENTATIONS.—*Contd.*

At this stage, MR. S. C. MALLIAH requested permission of the Dewan to further discuss Representation No. 131 about the Irwin Canal Committee.

THE DEWAN replied that Mr. Malliah was already on that Committee and that he could more usefully discuss all connected matters there.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that it was necessary that the opinion of the Representative Assembly should be made known to Government. The proposals of the Committee were more or less based on theoretical knowledge and it was hazardous to go upon them without the expression of the views of practical agriculturists constituting the Assembly. Continuing, he said that Government had promised the previous day that an officer of the Agricultural Department would be deputed to investigate into the utility of the land for the various crops to be grown under the Irwin Canal by rotation. If, for instance, a block of 1,000 acres was selected in one year for a particular crop, it meant that no other crop could be grown in that area during that year. In other words it meant that the raiyat had absolutely no discretion to grow crops as he pleased, in his own land.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that according to the present arrangements there was no objection to grow *kushki* crops. He added that Mr. S. C. Malliah